

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1872.

The Convention.

The call for a State Democratic Convention has disclosed a diversity of opinion as to the proper course for the white conservative element in the State to pursue in the present crisis. There is, however, little, if any, diversion in sentiment. We feel alike; we have the same ends in view; we are striving to solve the same problem and desire to attain the same result. We differ only as to the process. This, we think, should give no cause for alarm, and is not to be lamented. Free discussion can do no harm, and will probably prove salutary. It had been better, in our judgment, if we had had a little fuller and freer discussion a short while back, before it was determined to have any convention at all; our present confused and inconsistent situation would probably have been avoided. There seems to be a universal indisposition to re-organize or resuscitate the Democratic party in the State. We have, so far as any expression of public sentiment has been given through the press, the letters of prominent citizens and the primary County Conventions, given a hearty, unequivocal and unobscured endorsement to the Liberal Republican platform and nominees. It is not proposed to act in concert with the Democratic party. We have made the decision of ourselves, without any reference to the Democratic party. Now comes a call by a Democratic Executive Committee of 1868 for a State Democratic Convention; and what do we see? In the primary County Convention in Charleston, the President and all the members, it is said, except one, declare that they are no Democrats.

In Newberry, we find that a similar meeting accepts the Liberal Republican platform, and declares Greeley and Brown their standard-bearers. If a Republican meeting were to adopt such resolutions, we should pronounce the attendants Liberal Republicans at once. The reports of other meetings evince pretty much the same spirit, and the upshot of it all will be that a convention professedly, or rather by name Democratic, will meet, and be composed of men who, for the most part, are not Democrats. At least, they do not propose to act with that party, or with any party, unless there should be a Liberal Republican movement inaugurated by the better class of Republicans of this State, and a prospect held out of some colored support being given to Greeley and Brown. South Carolina is peculiarly situated. There is probably not another State in the Union in our political condition. In every other State, if we mistake not, there will be an organized effort to oppose Grant's election, and as a rule this effort will be made in accordance with the views of the general Democratic Convention at Baltimore. The conservatives of South Carolina are alone in their unconditional endorsement of Greeley and Brown. They have not the remotest idea of endeavoring to elect a Democratic nominee in any event, nor of organizing even for Greeley and Brown, unless invited to do so by Republicans in the State. What business, then, have we, in the name of consistency, to take part in the counsels of any party which we do not intend to assist in effecting what our combined judgment may determine to be best? In no way can it be shown how we can consistently and properly take part in the Baltimore Convention.

If the Charleston County Convention be right in saying that we are not Democrats, or do not meet as Democrats, how can we claim a voice in a purely Democratic Convention? If the Newberry meeting was right and expressed the true feeling of the State, when it accepted the Liberal Republican platform and declared Greeley and Brown our standard-bearers, where is the sense or consistency in going to Baltimore, to consult whether or not we shall do the very thing which we have already determined to do? In what respect are our qualifications for a seat in the Democratic Convention at Baltimore greater than those of the Liberal Republicans? They are as much opposed to Grant and Radicalism as we are. We are for Greeley and Brown; so are they. We do not propose to be bound by the decision of the Convention any more than they do. In fact, we are not much entitled to a hearing at Baltimore as are the Liberal Republicans; for in case the Convention endorses Greeley and Brown, or declines to make a nomination in their favor, the Liberal Republicans will at least make an effort to elect the ticket, while our doing so depends upon a contingency entirely independent of the Democratic party or Convention.

Some seem to think that it would savor of arrogance for South Carolina to decline

to meet the Democracy of her sister States in convention. We fail to see the arrogance in refraining from thrusting our advice upon a body which we have neither the power nor the purpose to assist. We wish them no harm. We are sincerely grateful for their sympathy, but our local affairs command our first and most earnest attention. There is no danger of our sister States misunderstanding us. We have higher interests at stake, just now, than the success of political theories, however pure and correct these may be; and we should stay at home and attend to them. If we do not know exactly what to do, we had better do nothing. It is much wiser to mark time than to march in the wrong direction. Consistency and expediency seem, in our judgment, to point alike against our participation in the Baltimore Convention. As to the State Convention, we presume that it is now certain that some Counties will send delegations. We can only wish it had been otherwise.

CHANGES IN THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Congress, Tuesday, passed a bill amendatory of the bankrupt law. It allows all exemptions allowed by any State law on the 1st of January, 1871. It also exempts a widow's dower, or other estate in lieu thereof, if the State law so provides; also life insurance to the amount of \$5,000. The time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent. of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1873; judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy are filed are to be first and fully satisfied. Changes in the methods of appointing registers, in the matter of marshals' fees, and other less important particulars, are also made.

ELECTING PRESIDENTS BY POPULAR VOTE.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for an election of the President by direct vote of the people, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, although it contemplates no change in the existing tenure of the Presidential office, renders an incumbent of that office forever ineligible for re-election. It is provided that the qualified voters shall assemble at their usual places of election on the first Monday in April, 1876, and choose by ballot the President, whose term begins March 4, 1877, and that Congress shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations governing the election. Such an election shall be held each fourth succeeding year. The office of Vice-President is abolished, and the Senate is to choose their own presiding officer. If Congress be in session at the time a vacancy shall occur in the Presidential office, it shall meet in joint convention and elect a President, who shall serve out the remainder of the unexpired term. If it is not in session at the time, it shall be convened immediately for that purpose.

LOYAL REGRETS.—Sumner's recent broadside poured into General Grant has occasioned much lamentation at the unfortunate alienation between the two worthies. A prominent United States Senator, friendly to Grant, pronounced the making Sumner his enemy a most unnecessary and unfortunate event. A prominent Republican paper declares that "it had been better for President Grant if he had not quarreled with Sumner. It had been infinitely wiser if he had chosen another man for an enemy." Very true. He would have been wiser to have kept Butler his enemy, and Sumner his friend. But it has gone too far. He must submit to the injury he sustains on one hand by the friendship of the man whom the world pronounces a thief, and to the mortification and damage inflicted upon the other by the enraged enthusiasm of Massachusetts. It is too late to attempt to shuffle off Butler, and Sumner has gone too far off over to be conciliated. The plight of the "good man," as the Richmond *Whig* calls him, is pitiable.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The New York *World*, of Sunday, says: The French gun-boat *La Terreur*, (how singularly appropriate the name), which came here with the Admiral, and another gun-boat last week from the West Indies, has been sent to sea again, with orders to keep the open ocean—having on board, out of a crew of 220 men, forty cases of unquestionable cholera. The only other facts obtainable in this connection are, that the disease had recently arrived in Havana, and was in a novel form, and complicated with yellow fever.

A WITNESS REWARDED.—The chief witness for the Government in procuring the recent convictions of some scores of citizens in South Carolina, upon charges of conspiring for political purposes, was W. F. M. Williams. This witness claimed to have been a chief of a band which (he testified) committed murder and repeated acts of violence for political purposes. He identified numbers of persons as members of the band, who were thereupon brought in guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. Last week Williams was appointed a deputy United States marshal, serving in the Beaufort (S. C.) district.

At a meeting of the citizens of Abbeville, held on Monday last, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Columbia Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that delegates be appointed to represent the people of Abbeville in the Columbia Convention.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Democratic Convention soon to meet in Baltimore should not make a party nomination, but approve the Cincinnati platform and adjourn, leaving the Conservatives of the country to vote for the opponents of that platform.

MEASRS. F. A. CONNOR, J. W. HEARST, WM. HOOD, C. A. WALLER, J. M. LUTIMORE, Samuel McGowan, Armistead Burt, were elected delegates.

Commenting on the meeting, the Abbeville *Press and Banner* says:

"If a representation in Baltimore involves the risk of being in honor bound again to hoist a strict party banner, and fight only to be defeated, then we would be willing to forego the doubtful chances of furthering our ends at Baltimore. In other words, if the sending of delegates necessarily leads to the organization of a Democratic party here for a party fight, we suppose that there will be no difference of opinion that the State should not be represented. Upon that point we judge that the *PHENIX* and the *Charleston News* are at one. And this seems to be the important question which awaits solution from the clear heads and cool tempers of the wise men who are to meet in Columbia."

The following is an extract of a private letter to a gentleman in this city, from Anderson, dated June 3, 1872:

Court closed here on last Saturday. The only matter of much importance that was brought before the court was the trial of Wm. Davenport and Harvin Vandiver, for the murder of a Mr. Meeks, in the year 1863. The facts relating to this murder were singularly brought to light. It appears that in clearing up a piece of bottom land, a pair of pants were found in a hollow log, containing spots of blood. The pants were passed round till they finally were recognized by a lady to be a pair of pants she had made for a negro man, six or seven years ago, by the name of Brock. Brock, hearing of this fact, became so uneasy that he at length thought it best to divulge all the facts relating to the murder of Meeks. His statement is that Davenport, Vandiver and Breazeale, with himself, were at Breazeale's mill, late one evening, and were expecting Meeks to come to or pass by the mill that evening; and that a little after sundown Meeks was seen at a well, not far from the mill; that Davenport took a gun from the mill and shot Meeks, who fell forward on his face, but on going to him he was found not to be dead, and after a little time was able to get up and clamber over a fence near by—evidently trying to make his escape. Breazeale ordered the negro (Brock) to take the gun and finish him; this the negro refused to do. Breazeale then took the gun and followed Meeks, and struck him across the back of the neck, which knocked him down, after which he soon expired. From this testimony Davenport and Vandiver were convicted of murder in the first degree, and are condemned to be hanged on the 17th of January, 1873. The negro got off by being State's evidence. Breazeale has not yet been arrested, he having been in Texas for several years. Davenport and Vandiver have taken an appeal for a new hearing.

We are having a long dry spell of weather, in consequence of which crops look rather unpromising. Wheat is good, but too low. Oats nearly a failure. Cotton is the longest time in getting up that I remember ever to have known it. It has been coming up for a month, and is still coming up, consequently we have various sizes, from one inch to ten inches high.

Maj. Theodore G. Barker, of Charleston, is out in a letter, in which he says:

I find my name as alternate on the list of delegates from Charleston to the State Democratic Convention. I desire to state that this was done without consultation with me, and in so much as it implies concurrence on my part in any political action at this time, it does not express my views of what is the course of wisdom for our people. I did not know that my name was on the Central Committee of the State Democratic party until so informed by the Chairman. I wrote to General Hampton that I regarded the duty of the Committee a purely ministerial one, viz: to appoint a time and place for the State Convention, and not at all advisory, and that the policy of the Democratic element in the State should be left to the Convention to determine. It has been my conviction for some time past that the minority in South Carolina should abstain altogether from organized political action, and that the beginning, the middle and the ending of the politics of our property-holders and tax-payers should be to cast their weight, individually, at the polls and elsewhere, in support of the best ticket or men put forward by the Republican party of this State. To make this influence effective, our people should remain uncommitted on every point, until they come to vote, and then be prepared to sustain the conservative men of the State Republican party—if any such can be found. If not, refrain from voting altogether.

Not a Democratic journal in Florida (says the Jacksonville *Republican*) advocates the nomination of a new ticket at Baltimore. With the exception of the *Marianna Courier*, which is non-committal, awaiting the results of the conventions, they all urge the endorsement by the Baltimore Convention of the Cincinnati nomination.

Greeley and Brown—Letter from Gen. Beauregard.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES: I am informed that many of my friends were disappointed at not obtaining a response to their call for my views relative to the subject under consideration at the great meeting of the people at the St. Charles Theatre, on the 25th instant, especially when I was one of the signers of the call for that meeting, and had been selected as one of the Vice-Presidents on that occasion. I did not respond for two reasons—in the first place, able orators had been selected to address the meeting, and they were entitled to the floor; secondly, not being a public speaker, I might have used language which might not have expressed exactly my meaning, thereby doing perhaps more harm than good.

It is but seldom that I take part in politics, which offer generally but little attraction to me; but when the questions at issue are vital to the safety of our institutions and welfare of the State or country, every patriot should step to the front and assume the individual responsibility which belongs to a proper manhood. We have reached, I think, one of those critical periods of our history when we should "hang out our banners on the outer walls." We are now in greater danger of losing our liberties and the little that is left of our property than in the fatal year of 1865. We had then "hope" to guide and cheer us along the dreary path we had before us; but now all is darkness and gloom above the horizon, and we should be careful in the choice of the pilots who are to take us to a port of safety; they should be well acquainted with the bars and quicksands which lay in our course.

I proclaim it as my conviction that that the hour has struck when the voice of the people shall be heard, reverberating in loud and clear tones, from one end of the Union to the other. In times of national peril, it is our privilege, as well as our right, to be heard in public assemblies, and no citizen should shrink that sacred duty.

The old parties are powerless to save us. We must call on all discontented elements and parties to unite with us to resist the encroachments and corrupting influences of the Government under which we are living, or, I should more properly say, "dying;" for a slow but sure political death is now staring us in the face. What, then, may be asked, is the remedy that we have at hand? It may be an unpleasant one to many of us, but we had better make a virtue of necessity and accept it ere it be too late.

To me it appears plain that to insure success we must all unite under the banner of "the Constitution and the laws," "re-union and reform," "honesty and universal amnesty." That banner has been lately raised at Cincinnati under the leadership of Greeley and Brown—in the past, two of our most earnest and dangerous enemies, but two also of the purest and most honest of men, who, when they shall have said to the country, "Let us have peace," will mean it, and will give us peace in spite of all opposition. For my part, I prefer having as a friend one who has been my open and fearless antagonist to one who has "friendship on his lips, but hatred in his heart!"

In conclusion, may I ask my friends if we are likely to go amiss by following the example of such men as Seymour and Blair, Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in 1868, and of Charles F. Adams, who would have been very acceptable to the Democrats, if it is said, if chosen by the Cincinnati Convention in preference to Horace Greeley? Those gentlemen, we are informed, approve and endorse the nomination of Messrs. Greeley and Brown, and adopt the Liberal Republican platform! Why should we be more hypocritical than they are? Are they not supposed to be better judges than we are of the merits and qualifications of the candidates, who can or should command success? Let us, then, bury the hatchet; forget and forgive, on both sides, and march in solid phalanx to reform and victory.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NO DELEGATES.—Marion has refused to nominate delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held in Columbia on the 11th instant. Marion, in our judgment, has acted wisely—has shown much more political sagacity than many of her sister Counties. The policy of South Carolina is to be quiet at present—to take no prominent part in politics. She needs help, but it must come voluntarily from her friends. We are sick and tired of conventions, conducted as they have been in this State since the war. Thus far, they have been no benefit to our citizens whatsoever, and we are glad to see that the citizens of Marion are beginning to see that they add nothing to their political prosperity or their general welfare.

The *Star* has not advocated the call for a convention, because it honestly concluded, after mature deliberation, that no good could possibly result from it; but on the other hand, it is plain to us, than an active political maneuvering by South Carolina Democrats, at this time, is calculated, rather than not, to throw a damper on the great Liberal Republican movement inaugurated by the Cincinnati Convention, the success of which should be the daily prayer of all honest men.—*Marion Star*.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—Our senior "devil" reports having seen, on last Sunday, the oldest person in Abbeville County. Amy Gordon, a colored woman, has "lived, labored and loved," for about 128 years. She is very stout and healthy, and moves around with the elasticity of youth. Born during the revolutionary war, she has seen the country under the dominion of many rulers, witnessed the horrors of civil war no less than twice, and followed to the grave the representatives of many generations.—*Abbeville Medium*.

VERY REV. T. BIRMINGHAM, D. D.—At noon, yesterday, a despatch was received at the Convention of the Sisters of Mercy in this city, from New York, announcing the sad intelligence of the death of this much esteemed gentleman and revered pastor. But a few days ago he ventured upon his last journey, to seek recovery of his failing health in a more bracing atmosphere; but his strength continued to fail, and now he is among the dead. He was better and more widely known in this community as Father Birmingham, for all who knew him addressed him by this paternal title, conferred for his priestly character, and as a tribute to the eminence in which he was held by those of his faith to whom he had ministered the consolations of religion. He was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1797, and had completed his seventy-fifth year when he died. After leaving his native country, in 1827, he first landed in Canada, which he was soon forced to leave on account of impaired health caused by the extreme rigor of that climate, and from thence came to Charleston about the close of the year 1829, and, entering the seminary of Bishop England, in this city, finished his ecclesiastical course, and was, in 1831, ordained by the distinguished prelate who had prepared and perfected him for the priesthood. His first mission was to Columbus, Georgia, which was then included in this diocese; from thence he was transferred to Columbia and Edgefield, South Carolina, where for years he discharged the duties of pastor. In this latter mission he was engaged and faithfully served until war became flagrant in 1862. It was while he was in charge of this mission that he erected the beautiful granite church which now adorns the village of Edgefield, raised at a cost of over \$30,000, which he gathered together in small sums from his friends in every part of the country. His determination in prosecuting this work was indomitable, and his zeal and energy were only equaled by the success which crowned his undertaking. In this, and other works of charity, he was occupied during the whole of his active life.

At the close of the war, upon his return to Charleston, he was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, Vicar-General of the Diocese of South Carolina, and this dignity, with which he was then invested, he retained to the day of his death. The last two years of his life he chiefly devoted—outside of the charge of his spiritual duties—to the erection of a worthy edifice of Catholic worship, on Sullivan's Island, suitable to the growing population and importance of this seaside summer resort.

Father Birmingham was widely known throughout the State, and some of his best friends and advisers were members of the Protestant religion. He was an energetic and useful citizen, giving encouragement by word and act to every measure instituted for the public good or public improvement. He was thoroughly naturalized in all his affections and his devotion to the State and people who sustained him throughout forty years of his life. In parting with him, the zealous pastor, the devoted Vicar, the benefactor of the poor and the religious, the good citizen, we can only "bid fair peace to his sable shroud, and say hail farewell!"—*Charleston Courier*.

RAID ON THE STILL.—The Columbia Union says: "Special Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue James Maloney, last week, made a very successful raid through the County of Spartanburg, and succeeded in capturing a number of stills, and destroying a large amount of mash. Altogether 100 tierces of mash were destroyed, and 800 gallons of illicit whiskey destroyed. Mr. Maloney also seized about 450 pounds of manufactured tobacco that had been restamped and hid away in feigned innocence. The owner of the same took to his heels, but in the illicit distillery business several of the operators were bagged."

Bernard O'Connell attempted to act as peace-maker in a row between Henry Dugan and Pat McConn, in New York, on Sunday night, and was hit on the head with a chisel by Dugan and killed.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere. A 30 1/2m

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.—It should not look like a barn or a storehouse. It should be a building, the very sight of which would cause devout feelings in the breast. A well-carved cross should point to Heaven; massive paneled doors should impress the visitor with the solemnity of the place into which he is entering; stained glass should throw a light athwart the aisles; pulpit, altar, ceiling and galleries should be ornamented with figurative moldings, and the columns that support the galleries, and the balusters that rail them in, should be of classic patterns. Any congregation wishing such a church should send their orders for finishing material to Mr. P. T. O'Connell, importer of French stained glass, and manufacturer of and dealer in Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c., No. 20 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C. J 4 1/2

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose.

THE HUMAN ROOF AND ITS THATCHING.—If the man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely he who produces a glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the obliged party. All honor, therefore, to Professor E. T. Lyon, for, unquestionably, his renowned KATHARTON accomplishes this object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making their appearance in force, or the fibres of whose mustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which Washington City was once so famous, will find this Hair-Pomade the most wonderful and glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp. Both sexes are advised to use it, as, by all odds, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it free from scurf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry and gray—giving it a rich gloss and endowing it with flexibility—that Toilet Chemistry has ever evolved from the vegetable kingdom. J 6 1/2

Local Items.

OUR AGENTS IN CHARLESTON.—The advertising agency of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, represented by Roswell T. Logan, Esq., is the only authorized agency for this paper in Charleston.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 2.30 P. M.; closes 10.45 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.15 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 12.30 A. M.; closes 12.30 P. M. Wilmington mail opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday office opens from 3 to 4 P. M.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the *PHENIX* is five cents.

We return our thanks for the "Compliments of the Class"—an invitation to be present at the commencement of Roanoke College, Va., on Wednesday, July 19.

Mr. Pollock will furnish okra and tomato soup for lunch, to-day.

Capt. W. H. Trezevant, a native of Columbia, but a resident of Charlotte, was arrested in the latter city, on Tuesday, by Deputy United States Marshal Oanton. The charge is participation in the Chester riot, more than a year ago. The Charlotte papers state that the officer registered his name at the hotel as "John Smith." Capt. T. was escorted to the train in Charlotte by a detachment of United States soldiers. "Let us have peace."

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad will bring delegates and visitors to and from Columbia, during the Democratic Convention, for one fare and a third. The other railroads will furnish round trip tickets to delegates for one fare.

The following is the programme for this afternoon at the garrison grounds:

Bonaire Quickstep, by J. Smith. Aria, from Norma, by Bellini. Narcissus Waltzes, by W. J. Wads. Romanza, by Mozart. Fort Dodge Galop, by J. Smith.

We were in error, yesterday, relative to the purchase of the site for the Confederate Monument. The matter is still under consideration.

PHENIXIANA.—Respect to age, and kindness to children, are among the tests of an amiable disposition.

The more earnestly you exhort your confidant to secrecy, the more likely he is to tell.

Pen-makers are a bad lot. They make people steel pens, and then say they do write.

A Wyoming paper's fees for marriage notices are "as high as the ecstasy and liberality of the bridegroom may prompt."

Grant still laughs at Greeley's nomination. It must be a grim smile. But it will be grimmer after awhile. His mouth will have the green persimmon pucker next November.

The present fashions, when adopted by ladies of uncertain age, remind one of the old comparison, "mutton dressed lamb fashion."

A sound judge—A musical critic. Long division—Separation for life.

LEASE OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—On Friday last, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, held in Baltimore, the lease of that railroad to the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of a perpetual renewal, was agreed upon, and the terms of the lease will be formally referred to the stockholders at a special or at their next general meeting in Wilmington. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company contracts to take entire charge of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, pay the interest of its bonds, and pay the bonds themselves at their maturity, and pay to the stockholders five per cent. upon their stock for the year 1872, six per cent. for the year 1873, and seven per cent. for each and every year thereafter. These rates are to be paid to stockholders free of all taxes and all other incumbrances. We take it that the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be well pleased with this lease as a financial operation, and the stock may be expected to go rapidly up in price.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Columbia Lodge. J. Agnew & Son—Hay, &c. Meeting Elmwood Cemetery Co. Sparkling Catawba Springs. R. C. Shiver & Co.—White Pique.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 5, 1872.—Columbia Hotel: J. M. Brawley, J. S. Browning, A. B. Leitch, P. Finley, Charleston; J. H. Walker and family, Boston; D. L. Ely, N. C.; J. H. Anser, S. C.; W. W. Oliver, Greenville; A. H. Honston, Augusta; O. E. Brew, N. C.; G. Ober and wife, Ga. Nickerson House—H. A. Murry, Augusta; J. O. Smith and wife, J. O. Hudson and wife, Greenville; G. O. Perrin, Abbeville; J. Copps, wife, two children and servant, Winnsboro; O. L. Bartlett, Charleston; S. Cohen, Charlotte; J. M. Seiger, Newberry; J. B. Brown, Florida.